

LARUS PHŒOCEPHALUS.

Specimens are always to be seen.

LARUS RIDIBUNDUS.

STERNA CASPIA.

Common all the year round.

HYDROCHELIDON NIGRA.

STRUTHIO CAMELUS.

A fine Ostrich lived in Bathurst for years, and I often saw it, but at last it grew sufficiently troublesome to be shipped off to the Jardin d'Acclimation at Marseilles. It was brought when young from the upper river by native traders.

XVI.—*A List of Birds collected in Corea.*

By C. W. CAMPBELL, of H.B.M. Consular Service.

(Plate V.)

I. *Introductory Remarks.*

THE collection which forms the subject of this paper was made in 1888 and 1889 during my residence at Söul, the capital of Corea, and at Chemulpo, the western Treaty Port.

That the list of my collection does not contain a greater number of species is simply due to the fact that I could not induce the native hunters to assist me, although I frequently offered what appeared to me very tempting rewards for specimens. I had therefore to rely solely on my own efforts in leisure time. With the exception of, perhaps, half a dozen, all the specimens were shot by myself. The majority come from the neighbourhood of the two places where I lived—Söul and Chemulpo. During an extended journey which I made in the autumn of 1889 to the northern frontier of Corea, I noticed several species of which I have no examples, especially in the forests bordering the Yalu River, but the hurried nature of my progress through that region prevented any serious attempt at collecting.

I collected in all examples of 112 species. Of these, two—*Suthora fulvicauda* and *Suthora longicauda*—are new, and the following 14 are now for the first time recorded from Corea :—

Pratincola maura.	Emberiza elegans.
Cettia minuta.	— passerina.
Acridula caudata.	— tristrami.
Lanius magnirostris.	Fuligula cristata.
Ampelis japonicus.	Larus canus.
Anthus japonicus.	Charadrius cantianus.
— rosaceus.	Podiceps nigricollis.

Few of the birds common around Söul are unrepresented ; I can remember only the following :—*Parus varius*, *Pica caudata*, *Aquila chrysaëtus*, *Haliaëtus albicilla*, *Fulco subbuteo*, *Falco tinnunculus*, *Falco peregrinus*, and *Accipiter nisus*.

Thriponax kalinowskii is the only bird in the collection which is unknown beyond Corean limits.

I am deeply indebted to Mr. Henry Seebohm for assistance and advice in the preparation of this paper.

II. List of previous Authorities.

The following papers have been consulted :—

“On a small Collection of Birds from Corea.” H. B. Tristram. Ibis, 1885, p. 194.

“Brief Notes on the Fauna of Corea &c.” H. H. Giglioli and T. Salvadori. P. Z. S. 1887, p. 580.

“Liste des Oiseaux recueillis en Corée par M. Jean Kalinowski.” L. Taczanowski. P. Z. S. 1887, p. 596.

“Liste supplémentaire des Oiseaux recueillis en Corée.” L. Taczanowski. P. Z. S. 1888, p. 450.

III. Localities mentioned and their Positions*.

Söul, the capital of Corea. Lat. 37° 34' N. and long. 127° 10' E.

Chemulpo, the port of Söul, lies on the coast at a distance of 25 miles S.W.

Orikol, a village halfway between Söul and Chemulpo.

Täi-p'yöng, a village 25 miles east of Söul.

* [See also Mr. Campbell's paper in Proc. R. Geogr. S. for March, 1892.—ED.]

Ham-heung, a walled town, lat. $39^{\circ} 50'$ N. and long. $127^{\circ} 45'$ E.

Keum Kang San, or Diamond Mountains, in lat. $38^{\circ} 30'$ N. and long. 128° E.

Chyei-in Koan, a village three days' journey N.E. of Ham-heung.

Hyei-san, a village on the Yalu River, in lat. $41^{\circ} 30'$ N. and long. $127^{\circ} 40'$ E.

Päik-tu San, a celebrated extinct volcano in lat. 42° N. and long. $127^{\circ} 40'$ E.

IV. *List of Species.*

1. *MERULA NAUMANNI.*

One male and two female examples procured at Söul in January and March.

A winter visitor; very numerous. In the vicinity of the Yalu River, in latitude $41^{\circ} 30'$ N., I noticed that the passage of this Ouzel southwards commenced during the first week of October.

2. *MERULA OBSCURA.*

One example, a female, from Söul; May. I have seen the Dusky Ouzel on only one other occasion, in the forest region south of Päik-tu San (October 4th). These dates probably represent the two periods during which it passes through Corea from its breeding-grounds further north to its winter-quarters further south.

3. *ERITHACUS SIBILANS.*

A female example shot near Chemulpo on the 10th September, 1888, the only occasion on which I observed the species.

4. *CINCLUS PALLASI.*

An example shot on a stream near Tai-p'yöng on 9th February. In September I have observed this Dipper in the Keum Kang mountains, at Chyei-in Koan, and on the Yalu River near Hyei-san.

5. *ACCENTOR MONTANELLUS.*

A male example bought at Söul in January.

I have only seen this species in winter; it was fairly common.

6. PRATINCOLA MAURA.

A Chat shot by me at Chemulpo in August 1888 was identified with this species by Mr. de La Touche, of the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs. From my own observation, and from the fact that M. Kalinowski failed to collect it during his three years' residence in Corea, I am led to conclude that the Siberian Stonechat is by no means a common visitor.

7. RUTICILLA AUROREA.

A male and two female examples from Chemulpo; September.

A constant resident at Söul and Chemulpo; very common. It is a fearless bird at all times, but in winter it becomes almost tame. The note is clear, resonant, and piping.

8. TARSIGER CYANURUS.

Four females—two from Söul, obtained in April, and two from Chemulpo, in September and October.

Fairly common. I do not think it is resident at Söul during the severe winter months.

9. SIPHIA LUTEOLA.

In none of my examples is there any white on the tail. I have carefully compared them with examples in the British Museum and in the Swinhoe Collection, and Mr. Seebohm has pointed out that both Dr. Sharpe (Cat. Birds Brit. Mus. iv. p. 202) and he himself (Seebohm, Birds Jap. Emp. p. 60) were in error in describing both sexes of the Mugimaki Flycatcher as having white at the base of most of the tail-feathers. When the volume of the 'Catalogue of the Birds in the British Museum' which contains the Flycatchers was published, the Hume Collection had not been received, but now that it has been made accessible to ornithological students, many errors into which they had fallen from lack of specimens to examine have been corrected.

Siphia luteola may be regarded as the Chinese representative of the Himalayan *Siphia hodgsoni*, the female of which was unknown before the arrival of the Hume Collection. It has now been described as having no white at the base of the tail (Oates, 'Fauna of British India,' Birds, ii. p. 14), and this is doubtless also the case with its Chinese ally. The plumage described by Dr. Sharpe as that of the adult female is, no doubt, that of the immature male. The female appears never to have any white at the base of the tail, and adult females seem to differ from immature females in having white instead of buff tips to the greater wing-coverts.

10. *XANTHOPYGIA TRICOLOR*.

Four specimens shot in May at Söul, where it is common in summer.

11. *MUSCICAPA LATIROSTRIS*.

A female example shot at Chemulpo on the 16th October, 1888.

12. *MUSCICAPA SIBIRICA*.

A male from Söul, shot in May.

The Siberian and the Brown Flycatchers are not uncommon birds in Corea.

13. *PHYLLOSCOPUS CORONATUS*.

A male specimen from Chemulpo (April 21st).

14. *PHYLLOSCOPUS SUPERCILIOSUS*.

Two female examples obtained at Chemulpo in October, when it was common.

15. *CETTIA MINUTA*.

A female shot near Chemulpo on the 10th September, 1888.

I have seen this Bush-Warbler on the road to Yöng-heung, also in the middle of September.

My specimen is very slightly suffused with rust-colour on the forehead, and resembles examples from Chefoo and Formosa which have been recorded as *Cettia cantans minuta* (Seebohm, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus. v. p. 140).

Cettia minuta only differs in size from *Cettia canturiens*, exactly as *Cettia cantillans* differs from *Cettia cantans*. It has been suggested that the smaller examples are the females of the larger ones, but until a pair have been shot at the nest of each of these species this view must be regarded as somewhat doubtful. In both *Cettia minuta* and *Cettia canturiens* examples from South China, where the species are said to be resident, are much more rufous, especially on the forehead and upper tail-coverts, than examples from North China, where they appear to be migratory. The types of both species are in the Swinhoe Collection, and unquestionably belong to the rufous race of each species, which are resident within the Oriental Region. I propose to distinguish the less rufous race of *Cettia minuta*, which is a migratory bird breeding in the Palearctic Region in Corea, Chefoo, &c., as *Cettia minuta borealis*; and the less rufous race of *Cettia canturiens*, which is also a migratory bird breeding in Russian Manchuria, and possibly in Central China, as *Cettia canturiens septentrionalis*.

16. REGULUS CRISTATUS.

Three females procured at Chemulpo in September and October, and one female at Söul in April.

Corean birds agree with other Asiatic examples in the slaty colour of the nape and upper back.

17. PARUS PALUSTRIS.

Two females from Söul, January. The Marsh-Tit of Corea has a very small bill (culmen .35 inch), like *Parus brevirostris*, a moderately long tail (2.25 inches), like *Parus borealis*; the black on the crown is intense and extends far down the nape. The grey of the upper parts is darker than in *Parus borealis* and *Parus japonicus*, and the pale underparts are much greyer. Taczanowski (P. Z. S. 1887, p. 604) identifies the Corean Marsh-Tit with the Ussuri-Valley race of that species, and records it under the name of *Parus palustris crassirostris*. My examples are much darker, both above and below, than examples from the Ussuri.

18. *PARUS ATER*.

Three examples, two males and one female, shot in September and October at Chemulpo.

In one or two of these there is an approach to the crest of *Parus pekinensis*.

19. *PARUS ATRICEPS MINOR*.

Two specimens procured in April and June at Söul, and one at Chemulpo (September), differ from *Parus atriceps*, the typical form, in having a yellowish-green mantle.

20. *ACREDULA CAUDATA*.

Two females and one male from Chemulpo (October) and a pair from Söul (December).

On the two or three occasions that I observed Long-tailed Tits in Corea, they travelled in bands of a dozen or so, flitting continuously from tree to tree and keeping up an incessant and distinctive harsh chirping note.

21. *TROGLODYTES FUMIGATUS*.

♂. Söul; 20th January.

This specimen bears the closest resemblance to one in General Prjevalsky's collection from "Chuan-che." It is paler than the Sikkim race, and not so rufous as the Japanese.

The Japanese Wren is resident in Corea and quite common. In winter, especially, its dark plumage makes the little bird very noticeable as it skims over the snow-covered ground. Its note is sharp, short, and piercing.

22. *CERTHIA FAMILIARIS*.

A pair collected at Söul in December and January.

I observed the Common Creeper only in winter, when it was fairly plentiful.

23. *SITTA CÆSIA AMURENSIS*.

Two female examples from Söul; March.

I have seen this Nuthatch only in winter. Both my specimens show, perhaps, more chestnut on the breast and belly than birds from the Ussuri.

24. *SUTHORA FULVICAUDA*, sp. nov.

♂ and ♀. Chemulpo; August.

A pair of these birds, which I shot on the coast, appear to belong to an undescribed species. They resemble *Suthora webbiana* and *Suthora suffusa* in being very small, in having chestnut outer webs to the quills, and in having the throat and breast pale vinous, without any dark centres to the feathers. They differ from both in having the head rather less rufous, and the rest of the upper parts, especially the tail, much more rufous. It is possible that this species may be identical with that recorded as *Suthora webbiana* from Japan (Salvadori and Giglioli, Mem. Ac. Tor. xxxix. p. 124).

25. *SUTHORA LONGICAUDA*, sp. nov.

A couple of these birds, which proved on dissection to be females, were shot about thirty miles due east of Söul in February. They do not agree with any of the species hitherto described. Their relationship is obviously with *Suthora bulomachus*. They resemble that species in being very small, in having chestnut outer webs to the quills, in having the throat and breast pale vinous with a darker central streak on each feather, and in having the lower back, rump, upper tail-coverts, and tail dusky brown. They differ from it in having the head, neck, and mantle much paler, and in having longer tails (2·6 to 2·7 instead of 2·2 to 2·3 inches). It is possible that this species may prove to be identical with that found in the valley of the Ussuri, recorded as *Suthora bulomachus* (Taczanowski, J. f. Orn. 1876, p. 196), and with that from Söul, recorded as *Suthora webbiana* (Taczanowski, P. Z. S. 1887, p. 604).

This species travels in bands of twenty or thirty in hedges and low bushes. Its presence is always brought to notice by a chorus of shrill piping notes. Like *Suthora fulvicauda*, it is a shy bird and is very adroit in concealing itself.

26. *LIMONIDROMUS INDICUS*.

♂ and ♀. Söul; May.

A summer visitor.

27. *ORIOLOUS DIFFUSUS*.

Three examples (two males and one female) from Chemulpo, obtained in June and July.

A summer visitor.

28. *CORVUS MACRORHYNCHUS JAPONENSIS*.

The Common Crow of Corea.

29. *CORVUS CORONE*.

An example from Söul.

The Carrion Crow is frequently seen in company with *Corvus macrorhynchus*.

30. *CORVUS PASTINATOR*.

In the neighbourhood of Söul I have observed flocks of Rooks only during the severe winter months. In large flocks I always saw numbers of a smaller and white-breasted species, which I took to be *Corvus dauricus*. I frequently tried to obtain a specimen, but was always baffled by the wariness of the bird. Both it and *Corvus pastinator* were highly suspicious of my European shooting-costume, and I had always to don a Corean robe (a white flowing garment and very conspicuous) before I could approach them.

31. *CYANOPOLIUS CYANUS*.

One example, shot at T'ai-p'yöng, a town twenty-five miles east of Söul.

The Blue Magpie is well known to the Coreans, who call it the *T'ai-ka-chi*, or Great Magpie. I observed it frequently in autumn and winter.

32. *LANIUS MAGNIROSTRIS*.

I shot a pair of this species, which was rare in my experience, in May 1888 near Söul.

33. *LANIUS BUCEPHALUS*.

A male example, shot in the grounds of H.B.M. Consul-General at Söul in March.

The Bull-headed Shrike is not a common bird in Corea.

34. *LANIUS LUCIONENSIS*.

Eight examples from Chemulpo and Söul, shot in May, June, and July.

Very common in summer.

35. *LANIUS SPHENOCERCUS*.

♀. Chemulpo; 20th September.

♂. Söul; 21st November.

♀. „ 22nd December.

♀. „ 9th February.

I have observed this very conspicuous Grey Shrike at all seasons near Söul.

36. *PERICROCOTUS CINEREUS*.

Two female examples shot on the crest of a hill near Söul; May.

A summer visitor on migration northwards.

37. *STURNUS CINERACEUS*.

A male from Söul; April.

Very numerous in spring.

38. *AMPELIS JAPONICUS*.

A band of these pretty Waxwings visited Söul in the spring of 1890. I identified one which was sent to me by Mr. A. Granzella, of the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs, with this species as figured in David and Oustalet's 'Oiseaux de la Chine' under the name of *Ampelis phænicoptera*. M. Kalinowski did not obtain a specimen of this bird, and, though it should be very conspicuous, I never observed it myself.

This is the first record of its appearance in Corea.

39. *MOTACILLA BOARULA*.

Two examples, females, from Söul; 7th April.

A summer visitor. I have occasionally noticed the Grey Wagtail in small bands of half a dozen on the banks of shallow streams.

40. *MOTACILLA LUGENS*.

Three males from Söul procured in March and April, and one male from Chemulpo in July.

The Kamtschatkan Wagtail evidently breeds in Central Corea. It affects rice-fields rather than running water.

41. *MOTACILLA LEUCOPSIS*.

Two examples from Chemulpo; July and October.

42. *ANTHUS JAPONICUS*.

♀. Söul; 21st April.

Very rare. This specimen is the only one I saw during my two years' collecting. M. Kalinowski does not appear to have seen it in Corea.

43. *ANTHUS ROSACEUS*.

A female in winter plumage shot at Chemulpo on 4th November.

Specimens from Koko-nor in General Prjevalsky's collection assigned to *Anthus rosaceus* belong really to an Eastern form of *Anthus spinoletta*.

This Pipit is now for the first time recorded from Corea.

44. *GALERITA CRISTATA*.

The Crested Lark is subject to considerable climatic variation, and examples from Corea have been described as a distinct race under the name of *Galerita cristata coreensis* (Taczanowski, P. Z. S. 1887, p. 603). Three examples which I brought to this country are not distinguishable from the Chinese race *Alauda cristata leautungensis*, a rufous form of Crested Lark apparently unknown to Taczanowski, but described twenty-six years earlier (Swinhoe, Ibis, 1861, p. 256).

45. *ALAUDA ARVENSIS*.

The Sky-Lark is extremely abundant during the summer months.

46. *COCCOTHRAUSTES VULGARIS*.

Four examples obtained in Söul in January, February, and March.

This Hawfinch is very numerous in winter.

47. *EOPHONA MELANURA*.

Two immature males shot in July at Chemulpo. Rare.

48. FRINGILLA SPINUS.

An example from Söul; January.

A winter visitor.

49. FRINGILLA MONTIFRINGILLA.

Four examples obtained in February and March at Söul.

Flocks of the Brambling are common during winter.

50. FRINGILLA SINICA.

Three examples from Söul; January and May.

51. PASSER MONTANUS.

The common Sparrow of Corea.

52. EMBERIZA FUCATA.

Four examples from Chemulpo, shot in July.

53. EMBERIZA RUTILA.

Three examples from Söul; May.

54. EMBERIZA CIOIDES.

A series of six specimens, comprising two males and a female from Söul (January and April), and three males from Chemulpo (July and September). The males range in length of wing from 3·0 to 3·15 inches, and are intermediate in size between the typical form and *Emberiza cioides castaneiceps*, of which *Emberiza giglioli* is a synonym.

55. EMBERIZA RUSTICA.

Five examples obtained at Söul in December, January, and April.

56. EMBERIZA ELEGANS.

Three examples from Söul, procured in January and February.

57. EMBERIZA SPODOCEPHALA.

A solitary example obtained at Chemulpo in October.

58. EMBERIZA PASSERINA.

Three examples from Söul; January and February.

59. EMBERIZA TRISTRAMI.

A single example from Söul; May.

This Bunting appeared to be very rare.

60. *HIRUNDO RUSTICA GUTTURALIS*.

The common saying amongst the Koreans is that the Swallow comes from the south on the 3rd of their 3rd month, which corresponds roughly with the middle of April, and leaves on the 9th of the 9th month, or beginning of October. These dates are not very far out.

61. *GEVINUS CANUS*.

Two males and a female shot in December and January at Söul.

The Grey-headed Green Woodpecker is abundant in the neighbourhood of Söul.

62. *THRIPONAX KALINOWSKII*. (Plate V.)

Picus kalinowskii, Tacz. P. Z. S. 1887, p. 607.

Thriponax kalinowskii, Hargitt, Cat. B. xviii. p. 505.

My specimen of Kalinowski's Woodpecker was bought in the market at Söul in February. This bird is a close ally of *Thriponax richardsi*, a species found on Tsu-sima, a pair of islands in the Korean Strait. (See above, p. 94*.)

I observed this bird on two occasions on some hills to the south-east of Söul at an elevation of 1600 feet. It is by no means rare. My failure to procure more than one example was due to ill luck rather than to want of opportunity.

63. *PICUS MAJOR*.

Two specimens collected at Söul correspond with the Japanese variety.

64. *IYNGIPICUS DOERRIESI*.

Three females shot at Söul in December and January.

65. *UPUPA EPOPS*.

One specimen, a male, shot at Orikol in June. I also saw another at the same time.

The Hoopoe evidently breeds in Corea.

66. *COLUMBA RUPESTRIS*.

Two examples shot at Söul belong to the Eastern form of the Rock-Dove, with a broad white subterminal band across

* [See also the next article, p. 248.—Ed.]

the tail. It was described and figured by Pallas as "*Columba oenas*, δ , *Columba (rupestris)*, *zona rectricum transversa*, *uropygioque albis*," from Dauria.

67. *TURTUR ORIENTALIS*.

The Eastern Turtle-Dove is quite common.

68. *CUCULUS CANORUS*.

A male from Orikol; June.

I also observed the Common Cuckoo as late as the beginning of September.

69. *ALCEDO ISPIDA BENGALENSIS*.

Very common throughout the summer.

70. *BUBO MAXIMUS*.

A male example bought in the market at Söul in January.

The Eagle-Owl is common in Corea, and many specimens have passed through my hands. One young bird, which was brought to me alive, grew so attached to H.M. Consulate at Chemulpo that after I set it free it returned daily for a week or ten days, and passed the heat of the day in a cool dark part of the verandah. I once saw a full-grown bird, which a Japanese kept as a pet at Chemulpo, pounce on and kill a sleeping cat so quickly that my assistance, hurried as it was, was too late to effect its object.

71. *NINOX JAPONICUS*.

A female shot in the grounds of H.B.M. Consul-General at Söul in May. A summer visitor.

72. *SCOPS SEMITORQUES*.

♀. Söul; January.

I bought this specimen in the market.

— 73. *FALCO AESALON*.

♀. Chemulpo; 1st October.

Hawking is a common pursuit throughout Corea. For this purpose, however, the Merlin is not used so much as the Peregrine and Kestrel, neither of which is represented in my collection.

74. *PANDION HALIAËTUS*.

The Osprey is not often seen in Corea. In addition to the specimen obtained I saw one other hovering over the Yöng-heung River (at that time frequented by salmon) in September 1889.

75. *MILVUS MELANOTIS*.

A constant resident at Söul, where it is very numerous.

76. *BUTEO HEMILASIUS*.

A male specimen was obtained at Söul in December 1888. M. Kalinowski also killed a female at Söul on 15th January, 1888 (Proc. Z. S. 1888, p. 454).

The Siberian Buzzard has only been recorded once—by the Siebold Expedition, fully 60 years ago—from the neighbouring islands of Japan, and its occurrence in Corea is, therefore, an interesting fact.

77. *CIRCUS CYANEUS*.

A female example shot at Chemulpo in October.

Near Söul I have frequently observed the Hen-Harrier in autumn, winter, and spring.

78. *ARDEA CINEREA*.

Common, as also is *Ardea alba*, of which I have no example.

79. *CICONIA BOYCIANA*.

♀. Söul; 21st February.

I also shot an example of this species at Ham-heung in September.

The Corean Stork is not uncommon. It is by no means shy, and is easily approached and killed in the rice-fields.

80. *IBIS NIPPON*.

Examples obtained in December and January at Söul.

The Ibis is common in winter and spring. I once saw as many as a dozen perched in a grove of pines, but I usually observed it in dry rice-fields. It is a stupid, unsuspicious bird, and falls an easy prey to the gun. The cry is a loud, deep-sounding, trumpeting note, repeated at short intervals.

81. *CYGNUS MUSICUS*.

In mild seasons I have noticed that a number of these Swans pass the winter in a bend of the Han River, about three miles south of Söul.

82. *TADORNA RUTILA*.

Common in winter.

—83. *ANAS CRECCA*.

Observed during the migrations in spring and autumn. One specimen obtained in March.

84. *ANAS FORMOSA*.

A visitor during the spring and autumn migrations.

—85. *ANAS ACUTA*.

In mild seasons the Pintail may be seen the winter through in the neighbourhood of Söul.

86. *ANAS GALERICULATA*.

One female example ; September.

This bird was shot near Ch'ang-An Să, in the Keum Kang San. My attention was drawn to it by its curious behaviour for a duck ; in fact, when I first saw it, it was on the top of a haystack. I did not notice the male.

87. *FULIGULA CLANGULA*.

A winter visitor.

88. *FULIGULA CRISTATA*.

A winter visitor.

The Tufted Duck is rarely absent from the Han or Söul River during winter.

89. *FULIGULA MARILA*.

A winter visitor.

90. *MERGUS MERGANSER*.

A winter visitor.

—91. *MERGUS ALBELLUS*.

A winter visitor.

92. *LARUS CANUS*.

Two specimens from Chemulpo are very large, the wing from the carpal joint measuring in one 15 inches, and in the other $15\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

93. *LARUS CRASSIROSTRIS*.94. *STERNA SINENSIS*.

An example from Söul ; May.

Very common in the late spring and early summer.

95. *CHARADRIUS CANTIANUS*.96. *CHARADRIUS HELVETICUS*.97. *CHARADRIUS MONGOLICUS*.98. *CHARADRIUS MINOR*.99. *LOBIVANELLUS CINEREUS*.

A female example shot on the 17th March ; Söul.

100. *VANELLUS CRISTATUS*.

I have not found the Lapwing numerous in Corea.

101. *HEMATOPUS OSCULANS*.

A specimen from Söul. The Oyster-catcher is plentiful in spring and early summer along the Han River.

102. *TOTANUS GLOTTIS*.

Extremely common in the rice-fields in spring and autumn.

103. *TOTANUS FUSCUS*.

I have shot the Dusky Redshank as early as 11th March at Söul.

104. *LIMOSA MELANURA BREVIPES*.

One example, a female, shot in a rice-field at Chemulpo on 6th September.

105. *TRINGA ALPINA*.106. *TRINGA RUFICOLLIS*.107. *SCOLOPAX GALLINAGO*.

The Snipe is always much more plentiful on the east coast

of Corea than on the west. In this my own observation is corroborated by the opinion of other European sportsmen.

108. *GRUS JAPONENSIS*.

The first blast of icy wind brings the Manchurian Crane down in small numbers from the north. This seems to be generally in October. Later on large flocks may be seen travelling in much the same formation as Geese, though more slowly and irregularly, and at a very great height. The piercing cry of these birds is often heard before they themselves are visible.

During the winter many are snared for export to China and Japan, where they are held in high estimation as birds of ornament.

109. *OTIS DYBOWSKII*.

A young male killed on 13th January near Söul.

This example does not show any appreciable difference from the European form (*O. tarda*), the lesser wing-coverts being mottled brown and black, just like the back. Perhaps the slate-grey wing-coverts, which are the principal distinguishing feature of the Eastern Great Bustard, are only present in adult specimens.

I have shot numbers of this bird during the winters of 1887, 1888, and 1889. In 1887 it was much more plentiful, probably because the winter was severe, than in succeeding years; flocks of thirty or forty were quite common. Its arrival at Söul varied, according to the severity or mildness of the season, from October to December, and I have seen it in the open fields between Chemulpo and Söul as late as the end of March. The largest Bustard I shot weighed 26 lbs., and the smallest 7 or 8 lbs.

The Eastern Great Bustard is extremely timid and difficult to approach. I have never heard it utter a note, even when wounded. Its flight is not swift, but strong and steady, and it rarely keeps at a height of more than 30 or 35 yards from the ground.

110. *PODICEPS NIGRICOLLIS*.

A winter visitor.

111. PHASIANUS TORQUATUS.

This species is the common Pheasant of Corea.

112. TETRAO BONASIA.

The Hazel Grouse sometimes appears in the market at Söul, but not in any great numbers. I found it resident in the forests south of Paik-tu San, where it appeared to be plentiful.

XVII.—*Further Notes on the Birds of Tsu-sima, Japan.*

By HENRY SEEBOHM.

In the last number of 'The Ibis,' pp. 87-99, mention was made of fifty-nine species of birds of which specimens had been obtained on the island of Tsu-sima, in the Korean Straits.

Mr. Holst has sent me a second box of birds from that island, which enables me to add five more species to the list and to give some additional information concerning a sixth. As in the previous paper, the numbers placed before each name are those used in my 'Birds of the Japanese Empire.'

39. ACROCEPHALUS BISTRIGICEPS.

An example of Schrenck's Reed-Warbler, shot on the 24th of October, was probably passing through on migration.

132. PICUS RICHARDSI.

Mr. Holst was many months on the island before he succeeded in obtaining examples of this interesting species, but at last he procured two fine males. After repeated inquiries of the native hunters, he at length learnt that they were to be found on a mountain about nine miles from Kechi. As the name of the mountain is O-yama-mura, and the north point of the north island is marked Tojo-mura in the map, it is probably in the north island, "yama" being the Japanese term for mountain. Mr. Holst started early on the 15th of October in the company of a native hunter for the mountains, and succeeded in shooting a male of this Woodpecker on the 16th. The female was seen by the hunter, but was not obtained. The birds are said to be very rare,



J. A. Rehn, del. & sculp.

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THRUP MAX KALINOWSKI.